# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Another Defeat of the Tammany-Custom House Gang.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES BILL

How a Minority Vote Sent the Bill to Limbo.

Adoption of the Capitol Appropriation by the Senate.

. ALBANY, April 7, 1876. The Custom House Tammany Hall bargain makers are in a terrible bad way, and though they have had their lobbyists here during the week to stem the tide day after the adjournment, convinced that Boss Kelly and Boss Cornell do not, after all, make a good team as against the anti-Tammany democrats and the anti-Custom House republicans. It was bad enough work for one week surely, after all the boasting of their paid agents here, to be defeated in their attempt to smother the anti-Wickham bill in the Senate Committee on Cities, but it would seem that they have lost all hold as well on the Assembly Committee on Cities. Some time ago Mr. Peabody introduced a bill giving to the Finance Department of New York city the collection of all the revenues, including that of the water rents, which is now in the hands of the Department of Public Works, and straightway all the batteries of the "combinationists" were levelled against it. Influences were brought to ar on Peabody, before he introduced the bill, to cut out of it a clause which, in addition to the collection of all other revenues gave the Comptroller the collect tion of those derived from fines and penalties and other moneys due on account of docks and slips. This But the climax occurred to-day, for the Committee on Citles re-inserted the clause, and this aftersoon reported the bill just as Comptroller Green It is quite a sweeping measure, and if passed will retire to the obscurity of private life several Tammany office holders who now have no other work to do than to draw their salaries once a month. PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

It provides that there shall be eight bureaus in the

It provides that there shall be eight bureaus in the Inance department, as follows:—

First—A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenues arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, the rents of docks and slips and all revenues derived therefrom, together with fines and penalties and other moneys due on account of docks and slips, the chief efficer of which bureau shall be called the receiver of the city revenue. ne city revenue.

Second—A bureau for the collection of taxes and of Groton

Second—A bureau for the collection of taxes and of revenues derived from the sale and use of Croton reter, the chief officer of which shall be called the releven of taxes, and he shall have the powers and perform all the detics heretofore prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes and the Water Registrar.

Third—A bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments and of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the receiver of arrears.

Fourth—An auditing bureau which, under the supervision of the Comptroller, shall audit, revise and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor, and shall keep an account of each claim for er against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same to the Comptroller, with the reasons for the allowance, the chief officer of which shall be called auditor of accounts.

Fight—A bureau of licenses for registering all permits and licenses granted by or on behalf of the city of New York, the collection of all fees due and payable for such licenses, save and except the licenses now granted by and paid to the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department of the city of New York, the chief officer of which shall be called register of licenses.

Sixth—A bureau of markets, the chief officer of which shall be called superintendent of markets, who is charged with the duty of superintending the public markets and the inspection, regulation and management thereof, and with executing all repairs thereof.

Seventh—A bureau for the reception of all moneys

hereot.

Seventh—A bureau for the reception of all moneys said into the treasury of the city and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and sourciersigned by the Chamberlain, the casef officer of which shall be called the chamberlain.

Eight—A bureau for the collection of assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called the "receiver of assessments."

the chief officer of which shall be called the "receiver of assessmenta."

The bill provides further that, immediately after its passage, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall meet and transfer any funds heretolore appropriated by the Board for the performance of any work or discharge of any duties to the department to which or officers to whom the work or duties are transferred respectively by the bill

THE CYML JUSTICES BILL.

Ever since the Session opened the question of consolidating the New York District courts has given the New York members considerable anxiety. A. J. Camp.

Ever since the session opened the question of consoluting the New York District courts has given the New York numbers considerable anxiety. A. J. Campbell was the first to introduce a bill to settle the matter, but it did not in its original shape meet with much favor, and so one day it was patched up in a way that it was thought would suit all the republicans. But it only made the disagreement worse than ever, and the Committee on Cities, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Peabody, reported another bill which provided for the consolidation of the First into the Second, the Third into the Kighth, the Fourth into the Firth, the Sixth into the Seventh and the Ninth into the Tenth. It also retained the stenographers of the second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth. This plan of consolidation by the operation of the first section of the bill legislates out of office thirty-one employes and, its friends claimed, guaranteed to the city an annual saving of over \$40,000. The democrats did not relish the bill, however, for the reason that there was a clause in it which provided that the clerks, stenographers assistant clerks and interpreters of the courts as consolidated, "heretofore appointed by the justices how in office," should continue in office until the expiration of the terms of the office of the justices by whom they were appointed. The importance of this clause can be detected at a glance when it is borne in min that the officers appointed by the pusities who went out of office list January contend that they are yet the legal officers, and that the question as to their claim is now pending in the courts. With this provision in the bill, not only would the old employee to ruled out of court, but the present officers could hold on to their places in spite of the justices who appointed them.

vision in the bill, not only would the old employés be ruied out of court, but the present officers could hold on to their places in spite of the justices who appointed them.

A FINE PIECE OF STRATEGY.

It was this bill which gave rise to one of the liveliest little lights we have had this session. Some days ago it was sent to the Sub-Committee of the Whole and that committee reported it favorably, and the plan of those who were opposed to it and who wanted the employes of the courts appointed by the old justices to have a chance to have their claims fought out in in the courts where they are now pending, was to get the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole. Killian, of New York, was the member who undertook the leadership in the matter, and, of course, he began operations by moving that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole. If this motion had failed the result would naturally have been on the strength of its having been lavorably reported from the sub-committee that the bill would have been ordered engrossed for a third reading. But it do not fail. Mr. Killian did his part of the business with an ingenuity that rather satonished some of the older heads whe in parliamentary law. Having made his motion he succeed in getting the support of Straham and several others, who were led to believe that he would let his motion be so amended as to retain the bill in its order of third reading. Killian did so amend his motion, but as quickly withdrew it, because to have it carried as amended a majority voice would be required, while in its simple form to refer it to the Committee of the Whole it required under a special rule of the House only thirty-live votes. It was in vain that Straham protested against this turn of affairs, and threatened to vote against the motion if not smended as he had agreed with Killian that it, should be. Killian reused to so amend it, and clinched the master so that even Strahan could not so smend it by stating that, as the Speaker had ruise his motion to send the bill

THE CAPITOL QUESTION ENDED IN THE SENATE. THE CAPITOL QUESTION ENDED IN THE SANATE.

After a lengthy and tedious debate the question of the new Capitol has at lart been settled as iar as the Senate is concerned. The Commissioners are directed to go on with the building on the present plans and report to the Legislature at the opening of its next session tuil detailed plans and specifications for the completion of the whole work by contract or contracts. They are also required to secure by advertisement estimates or bids for the construction of the work from responsible parties, which estimates or bids shall be accompanied by such sureties as the said Commissioners shall deem to be necessary in order to guarantee the faithful performance of any contract or contracts that may be made, all such estimates or bids shall be embraced in the report to be made to the Legislature.

islature.

There shall be imposed, for the fiscal year commencing on the lat day of October, 1870, in addition to any other tax laws, a tax of FSCO OCO on the real and personal property

propriation, with such interest as shall be allowed and approved by said Commissioners aforeand.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the petition of Judson W. Breed contesting the seat now heid by Commodore P. Vedder, Senator from the Thirty-second district, reported in favor of the latter, and as to the former they found that in any case, even if elected, he was incligible to hold a seat in the Legislature.

Smith Weed, whose name has been for a long time mentioned in connection with the appointment of Superintendent of Insurance, will, it is said, be nominated to the position next week by the Governor.

A bill introduced by Senator Wellman extends the time of the State Prison Commission until January, and provides for a preliminary report in October.

In the Hudson River improvement bill which has passed the Assembly it is provided that the sand taken out of the river shall be delivered free to the State; intherto the sand was sold to the State.

The bill to provide offices and cooms for the Court of General Sessions has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, after being amended so that the Recorder, Comptroller and Commissioner of Public Works shall hire the premises; also the Senate bill providing that the presiding justice or judge of any Court of Oyer and Terminer shall have power to grant a new trial on motion of the prisoner after conviction, the second of the Stature of 1871 to Buffalo, there to be used in the Lord trial.

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NEW BULL IN CONGRESS-ALL FOREIGN STEAMERS TO BE UNDER UNITED STATES INSPECTION WHILE IN AMERICAN WATERS.

The following proposed amendments to the laws governing the United States steamboat service will be read with interest by all connected with shipping mat-House by Representative Reagan, and which has been read twice, to amend certain sections of the existing lation of steam vessels. The bill, if passed, will bring all foreign steamers, excepting vessels of war, under United States inspection while in our waters. Another interesting amondment is that concerning the personal

passenger steamships to carry petroleum and like in-flammable articles, and the fearful warning of the City of Waco appears to have gone unheeded. The existing law-in reference to prevention of col-

Section 4,223.—The following rules for preventing collisions on the water shall be followed in the naviga-tion of vessels of the navy and of the mercantile ma-tine of the United States.

The amendment adds to this—"And by all foreign vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States."

POG SIGNALS,
Under the amendments said vessels shall sound a fog signal in thick weather at intervals of not more

fog signal in thick weather at intervals of not more than two minutes. Steam vessels and sail vessels shall sound a bell at not less than two minutes' interval, (The existing law is five minutes.)

Rule 17 is slightly amended to read as follows:—

When two sail vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of colliston, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the vessel with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the course of the vessel with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the vessel with the wind on the port side is close hauled and the other vessel free, in which case the latter vessel shall keep out of the course of the vessel close hauled; but if they have the wind en the same side, or if one of them has the wind alt, the vessel which is to the windward shall keep out of the course of the vessel which is to the leavard.

In the two following clauses the word "course" is a partitude for the word "course".

close nauled; but if they have the wind an the same side, or if one of them has the wind alt, the vessel which is to the windward shall keep out of the course of the vessel which is to the leeward.

In the two following clauses the word "course" is aubstituted for the word "way" in the amendmonts:—

Rule 18.—If two vessels under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Rule 20.—If two vessels, one of which is a sail vessel and the other a steam vessel, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sail vessel.

Inspecting of straw vessels.

The following is one of the most important amendments:—

Section 4,400.—All steam vessels navigating any waters of the United States which are common highways of commerce, or open to general or competitive navigation, excepting public vessels of the United States, vessels of other countries and boats propelled in whole or in part by steam for navigating annals, shall be subject to the provisions of this title.

Section 4,400.—All steam vessels mavigating any waters of the United States, and of other countries, shall be subject to the provisions of this title so are as relates to equipment, outfits and navigating, and the transportation of dangerous articles as freight or stores.

Section 4,403.—Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage from explosions fire, collision or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel shall be liable to each and every person so injured, to the mild amount of damage if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of this title.

A reduction of less from \$10 to \$8\$ and \$5\$ to \$4\$ is among the amendments and reads as follows:—"Each master, chief engineer and first class pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for every certificate so granted the sum of \$4\$. Such tees shall be

while below it will be found the text of the amendment:—

"Whonever damage is sustained by any passenger to himself or to his bagagae, or by any parson, to any freight shipped on any vessel used to navigate the rivers, great northern lakes or other inland waters of the United States from explosion, the, collision, emberziement, loss, destruction or other cause through the wilful misconduct or neglect of any master, mate or engineer, every such person shall be liable to the person so injured to the full amount of the damage so incurred and the vessel shall be liable to the full amount of the damages incurred.

"And in all other cases in which a carrier would, at common law, be liable for damages, the owner or owners of such vessel shall be liable to the person or owners of such vessel shall be liable to the person or persons so damaged, individually, equally and ratably, and not one for another, to an amount equal to the value of his interest in such vessel and the freight then pending."

It will be remarked that in the original section no locality is mentioned, while it is in the amendment.

## THE ARMY.

List of Promotions and Appointments.

DEATH AND RETIREMENT

Movements of Officers on Active Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1876. The following promotions and appointments in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders No. 85, of October 1, 1875, and up to April 1, 1876, are announced by the Adjutant

PROMOTIONA.

Subvisitence Department.—Captain John W. Burriger, ommissary of aubsistence, to be commissary of substance with the rank of major, November 21, 1875,

Subsistence Department.—Captain John W. Burriger, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, November 21, 1875, vice Taylor, deceased.

Medical Department.—Captain Charles B. White, Assistant Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, October 1, 1875, vice Weeds, deceased; Captain George M. Sternberg, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, December 1, 1875, vice Peters, retured from active service.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieutenant James Mercur to be captain December 9, 1875, vice Hercur, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William H. Bixoy to be first heutenant, December 9, 1875, vice Mercur, promoted.

Pirst Regiment of Cavalry.—Leutenant Colonel Cuvier Grover, of the Third cavalry, to be colonel December 9, vico Gillem, deceased; Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward to be first lieutenant, November 11, 1876, vice Winters, appointed regimental quartermaster, Company G.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Major William B. Royall, of the Fifth cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel December 2, 1876, vice Grover, promoted to the First cavalry.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—Captain Verting K. Bart, of the Seventh cavalry, to be major, December 2, 1875, vice Royali, promoted to the Third cavalry.

Secenth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Thos. W. Custer to be captain, December 2, 1875, vice Hart, promoted to the Fifth cavalry (company C); First Lieutenant Thos. M. McDougali to be captain, December 15, 1876, vice Thompson retired from active sorvice (company B); Second Lieutenant December 15, 1876, vice United Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant John Conline to be first lieutenant, December 2, 1875, vice McDougali promoted (company B).

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley to be first lieutenant, February 25, vice Washington, dismissed (company F); First Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley to be first lieutenant, February 25, vice Washington, dismissed (company F); First Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn to be captain, December 31, 1876, vice Davidson, d

(company k).

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieutenant P.
Henry Ray to first heutenant, December 31, 1875,
vice Loshe, resigned (company G).

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Captain Charles G.
Bartiett, of the Fourth infantry, to be major, January
10, 1876, vice Douglass, promoted to the Fourteenth intantry.

10, 1876, vice Douglass, promoted to the Fourteenth inlantry.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Major Henry
Dong ass, of the Eleventh infantry, to be lieutenant
colonel, January 10, 1876, vice Woodward, promoted
to the Fifteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles
A. Johnson to be first lieutenant, January 23, 1876,
vice Warren, deceased (company F); Second Lieutenant John Murphy to be first lieutenant, February 1,
1876, vice Steele, resigned (company B).

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel
George A. Woodward, of the Fourteenth infantry, to
be colonel, January 10, 1876, vice Granger, deceased;
First Lieutenant Casper H. Conrad to be captain, January 25, 1876, vice Elis, deceased (company C); Second
Lieutenant Loverett H. Walker to be first lieutenant.
November 2, 1876, vice Little, dismissed (company C);
Second Lieutenant George A. Cornish to be first
lieutenant, January 25, 1876, vice Conrad, promoted
(company I).

APPOINTMENTS.

Company I).

APPOINTMENTS.

Bureau of Military Justice.—Colonel William McK.
Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, to b Judge
Advocate General, with the rank of brigadier general,
December I, 1875, vice Holt, retired from active ser-

December 1, 1875, vice Holt, retired from active service.

Subsistence Department.—First Lieutenant John F. Weston, of the Seventh cayalry, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, November 24, 1875, vice Barrige, promoted.

Fost Chaplainz.—The Rev. George A. England, of Colorado Territory, to be post chaplain, February 1, 1876, vice Fetherbridge, resigned; the Rev. George W. Simpson, of Maryland, to be post chaplain, February 1, 1876, vice Chevera, deceased; the Rev. Moass F. Adams, of Minnesota, to be post chaplain, February 14, 1876, vice Ragan, deceased.

Fith Regiment of Caralry.—Homor W. Wheeler, of Kansas, to be second licutenant, October 16, 1875, vice Gellimore, resigned (company L).

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—William Van W. Reily, of the District of Columbia, to be second licutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Gillmore, resigned (company K). Since transferred to the Seventh cavalry.

First Regiment of (nfantry.—Louis Hilhelmi, of Penn-

October 15, 1875, vice Gillmore, resigned (company K). Since transferred to the Seventh cavalry.

First Reyment of Infantry.—Louis Hithelmi, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Armstrong, promoted (company E).

Second Reyment of Infantry.—Richard T. Earle, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, November 5, 1875, vice Clark, appointed Regimental Quartermaster (company K).

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—William H. C. Bowen, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Ekerson, resigned (company A).

Sizth Regiment of Infantry.—B. A. Byrne, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Ekerson, resigned (company C); Charles H. Ingalis, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, February 29, 1875, vice Witherli, promoted (company B).

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—A. B. Johnson, of Minneseta, to be second lieutenant, February 20, 1875, vice Second lieutenant, October 15, 1876, vice witherli, promoted (company B).

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Henry Johnson, Jr., of California, to be second lieutenant, February 1, 1876, vice Long, diamissed (company A).

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Benry Johnson, Jr., of California, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Summerbayes, promoted (company A).

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—First Sergeant William W. Shipman, Company K Tweifth infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Duggan, promoted (company A).

Futeenth Regiment of Infantry.—Private Stephen J. Mulhail, of the Genoral Service, to be second lieutenant, February 29, 1876, vice Johnson, promoted (company H).

Futeenth Regiment of Infantry.—George F. Cooke,

J. Mulhall, of the General Service, to be second heutenant, February 29, 1876, vice Johnson, promoted
(company R).

Fyteenth Regiment of Infantry.—George F. Cooke,
of Olno, to be second heutenant, October 15, 1875,
vice Cottel, promoted (company B); Private Basil N.
Waters, of the Signal Service, to be second heutenant,
October 16, 1875, vice De Lang, promoted (company
D); David D. Mitchell, of Missouri, to be second heutenant, February 29, 1876, vice Walker, promoted
(company K).

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Richard R. Steedman, of Massachusetts, to be second heutenant, February 1, 1876, vice Ballance, transferred to Twentysecond intantry (company A).

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—Andrew E. Kilpatrick, of Mississippi, to be second heutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Cairas, promoted (company K).

Frivate James D. Nickerson, of the general service, to
be second heutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Lyons, decensed (company C).

Kighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Williams S. Patten,
of New York, to be second heutenant, October 15,
1875, vice Renner, promoted (company C).

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.—John J. Crittenden,
of Kentucky, to be second heutenant, October 15,
1875, vice Renner, promoted (company C).

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.—John J. Crittenden,
of Kentucky, to be second heutenant, October 15,
1876, vice Henner, promoted (company C).

Twenty-furth Regiment of Infantry.—J. Regier Clagett, of the District of Columbia, to be second heutenant, November 29, 1875, vice Winters, dismissed (company C).

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—The Rev. James

ant, November 29, 1875, vice Winters, dismissed (company C).

The nty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—The Rev. James C. Laverty, of Pennsylvania, to be chaplain, March 15, 1876, vice Schultz, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—James H. Lane, of Kansas, to be second leutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Wheeler, resigned (company A). Ropert H. R. Loughborough, of Virginia, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Thompson, cashiered (company

B).

TRANSPER,
Second Lieutenant William Van W. Relly, from the Tenth cavalry to the Seventh cavalry, January 20, 1876, vice Crayeraft, promoted (company —).

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, for wounds or injury received, from disease contracted or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 15 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861 (section 1,251, Revined Statutes).—Major De Witt C. Peters, Surgeon, December 1, 1875; Captsin Hamilton Lieber, Mintary Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, December 13, 1875; First Lieutenant Hampden S. Cottell, Fifteenth Injantry, February 29, 1876.

By direction of the President, memorimity with section 12 of the act of July 17, 1862 (section 1,244, Revised Statutes).—Brigadier General Joseph Hoit, Judge Advocate General, December 1, 1875 (at his own 1squest); Captain William Thompson, Seventh cavalry, December 15, 1876 (at his own request).

CASUALTIES.

It will be remarked that in the original section no locality is mentioned, while it is in the amendment.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

John Dougherty was placed yesterday in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, in a dying condition. It is alleged that he was shot by one James Shields in a bearding house at Hollingen, near Bound Brock, the cause being a woman and jealousy. At last accounts Shields was at large.

December 16, 1876 (at his own request).

Revigned (12).—Captain Asa H, Holgate, Corps of Engineers, December 9, 1875; Captain Francis L. B. Monroe, Assistant Surgeon, December 31, 1875; First Lieutenant George W, Steeche Fourthinfantry, February 1, 1876; Second Lieutenant William H, Tiffany, Fourth cavairy, January 27, 1876; Second Lieutenant Thomas M, Willey, Sixth Infantry, November 30, 1875; Second Lieutenant Henry A, Irgens, Seventh infantry, December 31, 1875; Second Lieutenant

ant William Abbot, Ninth infantry, March 27, 1876; Second Lieutenant William J. Ross, Twenty-first in-antry, October 18, 1875; Second Lieutenant Louis P. Grant, Twenty-first iniantry, March 21, 1876; Post-Chapiain Hiram Stone, January 31, 1876. Declined.—By Edmund R. Williams, of New York, the appointment of second lieutenant, Sixth infantry, lettober 15, 1875.

Determed.—By Faminia R. Williams, of New York, the appointment of second lieutenant, Sixth infantry, October 15, 1875.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment.—By Britadier General William McK. Dun, Judge Advocate General, the commission of assistant judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel, December 1, 1875.

Died (22).—Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, First cavalry, at his residence, near Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1875.

Died (22).—Colonel Alvan C. Giliem, First cavalry, at his residence, near Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1875.

Colonol Gordon Granger, Fifteenth Infantry, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 10, 1876.

Major John McL. Taylor. Commissary of Subsistence, at Baittmore, Md., November 21, 1875.

Major John McL. Taylor. Commissary of Subsistence, at Baittmore, Md., November 21, 1875.

Major James F. Weede, Surgeon, at Nashville, Tenn., October, 1875.

Major Richard M. Hill, Ordnance Department, at Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, March 25, 1876.

Major Charles H. Morgan, Fourth artillery, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., December 20, 1875.

Major Charles B. Jordan, United States Army, retired, at Canton, Mass., January 5, 1876.

Major Washington I. Newton, United States Army, retired, at Canton, Mass., January 5, 1876.

Major Washington I. Newton, United States Army, retired, at Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1876.

Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Store-keeper, Quarternaster's Department, at Strawberry Hill, near Upper Mariboro, Md., December 2, 1876.

Captain Alfred Delancy, Assistant Surgeon, at Camp McDowell, A. T., November 30, 1878.

Captain Alfred Delancy, Assistant Surgeon, at Atlanta, Ga, February 14, 1876.

Captain Alfred Delancy, Assistant Surgeon, at Atlanta, Ga, February 14, 1876.

Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fitteenth infantry, at San Francesco, Cal., January 25, 1876.

Captain George Linneaster, United States Army, retired, at Bangor, Me., September 26, 1875.

First Lieutenant John A. Campbell, Second artillery, at Raleigh, N. C., October 29, 1876.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, Fourth infantry, at Camp Douglas, Utah, January 23, 1876.

First Lieutenant Horace I. Pike, United States Army, retired, at Mendocino, Cal., March 26, 1876.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelifiter, Twenty-fifth infantry, at Fort Davis, Texas, February 12, 1876.

Post Chaplain Zachariah Ragan, at Sleubenville, Ohio, November 27, 1876.

Post Chaplain David M. Eakins, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1870.

Wholly Retired.—In conformit

Wholly Retired.—
Revised Statutes, Capitain Charles B. Atchison, Fourteenth infantry, February 25, 1876.

Deoped for Desertion.—In conformity with section 17 of the act of July 15, 1870, (section 1,229, Revised Statutes), First Lieutenant Octan H. Howard, Fifth ar

17 of the act of July 15, 1870, (section 1,229, Revised Statutes), First Lieutenant Ocrani II. Howard, Firth artillery, March 11, 1876.

\*\*Dismissed.\*\*—Captain John Laube de Laubenfels, Fourth infantry, December 31, 1875; First Lieutenant Francis S. Davidson, Ninth cavairy, November 15, 1875; First Lieutenant Reade M. Washington, Ninth cavairy, February 25, 1876; First Lieutenant John Little, Fitteenth infantry, November 2, 1875; Second Lieutenant W. St. C. Long, Seventh infantry, December 9, 1875.

\*\*Cashiered.\*\*—First Lieutenant Josiah A. Sheetz, Fourth infantry, December 9, 1875.

Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

ment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and in case of acceptance the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence, when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant General.

In case of the death of an officer it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; it not under treatment by an army medical officer the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

The following officers are relieved from duty and will join their respective commands:—Second Lieutenatt Louis Wilhelme, First infantry, from Fort Columbus, New York hartfor; Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth infantry, same; George F. Cooke, Fifteenth tutantry, from Columbus barracks, Ohio, when relieved as a member of the General Court Martial; J. R. Cloggett, Twenty-third infantry, from Fort Columbus, New York hartfor.

By direction of the President the order relieving

By direction of the President the order relieving Major Lewis Merril, Seventh cavairy, from duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, is revoked,

THE STEAMSHIP OCTAVIA.

DETAILS OF THE CHASE AND DETENTION OF THE VESSEL IN BRITISH WATERS-HER REGIS-TER AND CLEARANCE FROM JAMAICA-NO EX-CUSE FOR THE ACTION OF THE SPANIARDS. Sr. Jour's Porto Rico, March 10 1876.

The steamer Octavia, formerly Uruguay, was chased nto British waters and was detained by the authorities at Kingston. The cargo, consisting of arms, was lauded. The vessel and cargo were bought by a Mr. Cordaba, a British subject, and the vessel was duly registered as a British ship under the name of Octavia, of Kingston, Jamaica, and all the usual formalities

The Octavia was cleared for New York direct, Mr. Cordaba giving the authorities a guarantee that she would go direct to New York. She left Kingston, Janaica, February 17, and finding a leak near the discharge pipe, and that the pumps were choked and out of order, she put into Port Morant, Jamaica, and made some repairs. On proceeding again the leak was found to increase, so she put into Jacmel, Hayti, never went north or west of Cape Tiburon, and, consequently, did not approach Spanish territory; finding that she could not be repaired at Jacmel, she directed her course to St. Thomas, going direct and being properly cleared and papers signed by the British Consul; she passed to the south of Porto Rico, but did not communicate with the shore,

ENTER SPANISH WATERS

Or speak any boat or vessel on her way. While at St. Thomas she had repairs done and eventually put to sea for New York, followed by the Spanish vessel Hernan Cortes, which vessel had been watching her for some time. She passed to the east of St. Thomas so as to avoid running into Spanish jurisdiction, and steered about north-northwest with tore and ait sails put tuil. The engines broke down at noon, when she was

The engines broke down at noon, when she was CAPTURED, most of the crew transferred to the Hernan Cortes and put in irons until the ship strived at San Juan on the 14th. The vessel was captured on the high seas, about twenty-four miles north west of Cockroach Islaud, and, therefore, about twenty miles north of Culebra, the nearest Spanish land (if it really is Spanish, which is doubtful).

The British Consul

The British Consul

at once, obtained a promise of good treatment and
safety, objected to inflammatory language in the paper
and use of the word "pirate," as applied to the Uctavia, all of which was carried out; obtained permission to see the crew; took verbal depositions; communicated with the Admiral on the station and with
the Foreign Office by cable telegram, and made himself generally unpleasant. Eventually he obtained
from Engiano and Madrid an order not to remove the
crew or ship from here pending discussion of governments, and on the arrival of the Eclipse, got all the
crew, except the captain (a German) and three supposed Cabans, delivered to the Eclipse by joint remonstrance of the captain and Consul.

At present he goes for the rest.

THE GERMAN PRISONERS FREED.

In a private letter from Porto Rico it is stated that Octavia into the hands of the Spanish was preconcerted Octavia into the hands of the Spanish was preconcerted by the Cubans, who were desirous of complicating matters between the Spanish and English governments, it is said that her engine was purposely broken. The Cubans who were on board when she arrived at St. Thomas all remained there after her departure. On the 2nth a German man-of-war made its appearance in the port where the vessel and crew were detained and entered into a conference with the Captain-General. She went away, and returned on the dist of March. The captain and the other Germans were delivered up to her, and assurances given of the surrender of the vessel.

CHOOSE YOUR DEATH

[From the Salt Lake Herald.] The People, &c., va. J. G. Wiggins, convicted for the murder of John Kreamer. The prisoner was brought into court to receive sentence. The Court asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner replied that he was not guilty of murder; that his vic.

should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner replied that he was not guilty of murder; that his victim, Dutch John, was armed with a pistol at the time of the shooting. The prisoner, in conclusion, called God to witness that he was innocent of murder. The prisoner was then told that the statute allowed him to select his mode of death, to be shot, hanged or beheaded. He remained silent a moment, and then said, "I prefer to be shot," The Court then pronounced the death sentence as follows:—

"It is the judgment of the Court that you be taken from hence to some place of sale confinement in this county; that you be there salely kept in confinement until Friday, the 23d day of June next; that between the hours of ten eleck in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day you be taken from your place of confinement and paniety shot until you are dead. And may that food whose laws you have wantonly violated, but whose love and mercy are illimitable and boundless as eternity, have mercy on your sout."

The prisoner scarcely moved while the sentence was being spoken, and manifested little anxiety or feeling at what was going on. However, when all was over, the terrible doom had been told and he was removed from the court room, he "let down," considerably, and showed that, hardened as he was in crime and desperate, daring and inwiess as he had been, he still could feel; and, as he contemplated the dreaded execution, tears filled his eyes and his hands trembled. He was returned to the County Jail and placed in solitary confinement.

THE DIAMOND CUE.

CYRILLE DION DEFEATS A. P. BUDOLPHE AND RETAINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE FOUR-

Rusolphe, for the diamond cue and the four-ball cham-pionship, resulted in a victory for the former. Cyrilic Dion was the favorite in the betting, \$100 to \$70 being freely offered on him. The attendance was tolerably good, but not equal to the crowd that is to be seen at the three-ball game. The diamond cue was presented for competition by Phelan & Collender in the tourna-ment of May, 1869, and since then has passed through

cue, 1,500 points, four ball American game on a 5½x11 four pocket standard American table. Mr. Gillette acted as umpire for Cyrille Dion, Mr. Kendall, of Boston, looked after the interests of Rudolphe and Mr. Glea-son officiated as referee. Mr. Budd Schofield, the marker, called game shortly after eight P. M., when the players strung for the lead. Cyrille won and of 141. The professor was not in very good suck during the early part of the game and failed to get the balls together. On the eleventh inning Cyrille ran 45, which he followed with a pretty spell of nursing that added 177 more to his score. On the next inning Dion ran 48, and Rudolphe followed with 66, his first double ran sa, and autooppe followed with 66, his first double number. On the fourteenth inning Rudolphe made a pretty little score of 108, and at the close of the fif-teenth inning the game stood;— FION, 476; RUDOLPHE, 201.

On the sixteenth inning Cyrille went to work again and added up a neat little run of 114 that gave him a start of nearly 400 points. Rudolphe was not playing centh inning Cyrille Dion got away with a run of 216 in a clever and artistic manner. Rudolphe then took an inning, and after counting 9 missed a very easy

and nearly filled the halt. Cyrille was now playing with increased confidence, and the betting was about a and nearly filled the hall. Cyrille was now playing with increased confidence, and the betting was about a dollar to a button on his gains: He ran 99 on the twentieth inning, and then followed with 42. In the meantime Rudoiphe was making the most ridiculous misses, and in the twenty-first inning he had a carrom that any schoolboy could make and he failed to hit a ball. On the twenty-second inning Cyrille rolled them around to some advantage, and succeeded in counting 228, which Rudoiphe followed with 33. At the close of the twenty-second inning the game stood—

DION, 1,181; RUDOLPHE, 255.

In the next five innings neither player displayed any remarkable skill, but Cyrille Dion made a very lucky bank shot from the string, which, after taking four cushions, carromed. The applause was enthusiastic, the audience appearing to forget that it was a scratch. Rudoiphe made 36 in the twenty-eighth inning, bringing him into his fourth string, but he fell away again very soon, only scoring 6 in the next three tinnings. At the close of the thirty-second innings the game stood:—

BION, 1,325; RUDOLPHE, 345.

On the thirty-fourth inning Dion picked up 57, and, after 12 from Rudoiphe, the champion added 12 to his string, bringing his total to 1,394. Rudoiphe then got 3 and Dion rolled up another 57 that brought him to 1,451. After three more he put in a run of 46, and won the game. The following is the

SUEMARY.

Match for \$1,000, the diamond cue and the championship at the four-ball American carrom game, between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudoiphe, played at Tammany Hall, April 7, 1876, on a 54x11 four-pocket Collender standard American table; 1,600 points, each carrom counting 3:—

Cyrille Dion—0, 0, 3, 7, 12, 3, 1, 141, 0, 3, 45, 177, 48,

Cyrille Dion—141, 177, 144, 216, 228, Rudolphe—102

YACHTING.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Charles Gifford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. challenging the New York Yacht Club for possession of the America's cup for "Queen's Cup," as it is usually termed), provided the latter club consent to waive the NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, April 6, 1876.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A match was shot yesterday at Creedmoor, Jr., botween Sophomore Class, Columbia College Rifle Team, and a team from the New York Life insurance Com-pany. The Columbia College team scored 224 points and their opponents 221.

"TOO MUCH LOVE."

A JEALOUS LOVER SHOOTS HIS MISTRESS-AN-OTHER WILLIAMSBURG SENSATION.

About nine o'clock last evening, the young men tanding on the corner of Third and Grand streets, standing on the corner of Third and Grand streets, Williamsburg, were astonished by the sound of repeated pistol shots and the screams of women proceeding from the second floor of the dwelling No. 107 Grand street. They, in company with Officers Hynes and Detective Holland, who were in the neighborhood, rushed to the house, and entering it found a young man straggling in the sitting room, on the second floor, with two women, one of whom said the fellow had shot her. The man was at once arrested and taken to the Fifth precipits station, house where he care his name as precinct station house, where he gave his name as

The man was at once arrested and taken to the Fifth precinct station house, where he gave his name as Theophile Krzycki, a tailor, residing at No. 87 Third atreet. New York, but doing business at No. 340 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. When saked what he had to ray, ne said he intended to shoot the girl because she would not marry him, and would then have shot himself, and as he was taken to shoot the girl because she would not marry him, and would then have shot himself, and as he was taken to the cells remarked, "Too much love—too much love. That is ali."

The injured woman was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found that the ball had pierced her dressos and corset, and, after piercing her ckin on the left side, gianced off on a rib. By a slight incision it was extracted from her back, the wound, though painful, being but a superfecial one. Mrs. Mittivech, the laify with whom the injured woman boarded, states that Miss Tekla Krolikiewicz arrived in this country from Poland in January last and soon after her arrival made the acquaintance of Mr. Krzycki, and an ardent affection seemed to spring up between them; but his dissipated habits led to quarrels, and she finally decided to seject his proposals, and thus incensed him. Last night, while drunk, he entered the parior at No. 107 Grand street, where she and Miss Krolikiewicz were sitting, and, without a word, drew a revolver and, pointing it at the young lady, shot her in the side. Mrs. Mittivoch then screamed "Murder!" and in answer to her cries Krzycki said, "Keep still or take that." firing three shous and cries entering about the time he dropped the pistol put an end to the affray. Miss Krolikiewicz will appear against him this morning before Justice Elliotk

STABBING AFFRAY.

134 Leonard street between Samuel Evans, colored, and Georgiana Robeson, a white woman, with whom he was fiving. Evans stabbed her in the left side, inflicting a deep cut over two inches in width. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where the wound, which is not very dangerous, was dressed. Evans was locked up.

POLICE JUSTICE DEFALCATION.

Police Justice Keese, of Jersey City, whose unaccountable absence for several weeks during the examination of the financial accounts of the police justices gave rise to grave suspicions, returned yesterday. He has been summoned to appear before the Board of Finance next week. The examination of the accounts of Justice Davis will be resumed to-day.

JERSEY BURGLARS CAUGHT.

James Farley, the burgiar who was arrested in con nection with the Orange burglary, has been identified as the perpetrator of a series of crimes in Newark. Yesterday one Jacob Bost was arrested and held on a charge of being an accomplice. Charles and Christian Van Alber have also been arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods from Parley and his brother.

CANADA AND THE AMERICAN CANALS.

THE RIGHTS OF CANADIAN VESSELS IN THE CANALS OF NEW YORK STATE-A DECISION INSISTED ON BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Cauadian vessels and the American canals was pre-sented to Parliament last night. The correspondence begins February, 1872, and extends down to the 5th of

begins February, 1872, and extends down to the 5th of April, 1876, making a very bulky document.

On the 2d of November, 1874, the committee of the Privy Council adopted a report complaining that engagements entbred into between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States in reference to the mutual use of the canals of both countries by the vessels of the United States and Canada respectively, as contained in the twenty-seventh section of the Treaty of Washington, have not, on the part of the United States, been carried into practical effect; but that, while all Canadian canals have been freely opened to the vesas are exacted from British or Canadian versels, the latter are still entirely exclude States territory, except the Sault Ste. Marie Canal; that thus, while barges and other vessels, with or without allowed to pass through the Chambly Canal to the St. Lawrence, and thence from Montreal through the tions. British or Canadian vessels loading at Ottawa or Canal to the Hudson River, in the State of New York. and that same prohibitory policy obtains generally in reference to the use of the Eric and other canals connecting the navigable waters with the ter-ritory of the United States; that considering that over three years have passed during which the Canadian government have been faithfully acting upon the spirit of the treaty, permitting the use of their numerous canals in as full and unrestricted manner as that accorded to their own vessels, and this

of their numerous canals in as full and unrestricted manner as that accorded to their own vessels, and this liberal policy having met with no reciprocity on the part of the government of the United States, the committee recommend that the British Minister at Washington be communicated with, with the view of ascertaining whether the government of the United States was endeavoring to procure British and Canadian vessels the use of their cannins, according to said twenty-seventh section of and Treaty of Washington.

On the 23d of November Sir Edward Thornton replied that the United States government had already brought the subject under the notice of the government of the State of New York, in which State the principal canals are situated, and that they had, therefore, lost no time in carrying out the engagement contained in the Treaty of Washington. As their representation had no effect he would urge that the subject should be again brought under the notice of the State government.

On November 26 Mr. Fish writes to Sir Edward Thornton to say that he is surprised at the general statement contained in the report of the Canadian committee, and that it would have been more satisfactory had some special instance of exclusion been reported. He says, however, that he had forwarded a copy of the despatch to the government of the State of New York.

On the 4th of December Governor Dix writes to Mr. Fish, enclosing a letter from the Canal Collector at Whitehall and other papers, from which he deduces this statement:—That British subjects were allowed to navigate the New York canals on terms of equality with citizens, of the United States, and that the Canadian authorities have been misinformed in regard to the exclusion of British or Canadian vessels from the Champlain Cenal at Whitehall.

On the 8th of February the Privy Council adopted a minute giving reasons which led them to formulate the charges contained in their former minute, but thus winding up—"that as the government of the State of New York now asserts positive

entire navigation of the canals by Canadian yeasels. Mr. Fish, Sir Edward writes, added that he supposed that the idea and object of the Canadian government were that Canadian beats should be enabled to bring a cargo from Canada through the canais and down the Hudson to New York. This was impossible by reason of the above mentioned provisions of law with regard to the first port of entry, and because neither by the Treaty of Washington nor by another treaty had the navigation of the River Hudson been allowed it Sritish or other foreign vessels. This view was subsequently sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who communicated a long letter on the subject to Mr. Fish which was transmitted on the 26th of November to Lord Dufferin. Here the matter rested tutil the 5th inst, when the Privy Council, apparently provoked by the inquiry for the papers, adopted a minute in reply. It takes up Secretary Bristow's argument and calls attention to September, 1850, and re-enacted and confirmed in the Revised States of 1875, which authorizes the American government to permit vessels laden with products of Canada to load or unload at any port or pince in any collective district in the United States, provided similar privileges are extended to vessels of the United States in the colonies. They therefore recommend that Sir Edward Thornton be requested to call the attention of the United States government to this act and to press upon that government the making of such arrangements as will at once secure the same privileges to Canadan voscels in the United States canals as are accorded to United States vessels in Canadian canals.

#### A POET FOR MINISTER.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The suggestion of the Herald in to day's issue—viz, for President Grant to nominate Henry W. Longiellow Minister to England—is a capital one. I am sure the country would have had an nonorable and able representative in the person of R. H. Dana, Jr., but seeing that his nomination has not been sustained by the Senate, surely none could on any reasonable grounds oppose the nomination of Mr. Longiellow. Just here allow me to say, Mr. Editor, that although you have frequently found facil, with the present administration. allow me to say, Mr. Editor, that although you have frequently found facil with the present administration (justly perhaps), yet you have manifested a spirit of magnanimity in sanctioning and supporting the President when he does a good thing, as he did in nominating R. H. Dana Jr. But, since the Senate has not seen fit to indores the President's action in the matter I hope His Excellency will be of the same mind of the Hisralm, and that we will shortly hear that Henry W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts, has been chosen to represent this "great Republic" at the Court of St. James, R. J. H.

### BRITISH POWER IN AFRICA.

A WARLIKE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE KING OF DAHOMEY-WILL THE QUEEN'S TROOPS FIGHT FEMALE WARRIORS ?

In the House of Lords on the 24th of March Lord Coticeloc called attention to an outrage said to have been committed at Whydah upon the European agent of an English bouse. He asked the Secretary of State for the Colonial department if he could give the House any information as to the expedition which Commodore Sir William Hewitt was stated to have underdore Sir william Rewitt was stated to have undertaken in Her Majesty's ship Active with four gunboats, and accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor
of the Gold Coast, for the purpose of punishing the
authorities at Whydah, and as to other offences said to
have been committed by the Dahomeyans against
Englishmen. The expedition was a very important matter, and he hoped it would not turn out that another
little war had commenced. The King of Dahomey was
a very warlike and powerful Prince, and, next to the
King of Ashantee, he was the most powerful sovereign
in that part of Airfea. A telegram had also been published mentoning an outrage on two Fronchmen. The
army of the King was composed to a very large extent
of female soldiers, who were said to be well trained,
efficient and as brave as the men; and the effect of
the British soldiers might be unusual if they found
themselves opposed to an army of women. (Laughter.)
He believed the King was well disposed to this country,
but these matters were not without their danger.

The Earl of Carnarvon had received very little information on the subject, and neither the telegram nor
the substance of it, mentioned by the noble Lord, had
reached him. The outrage would probably turn out to
be of little consequence, and he saw no reason to apprehend a little war.

The Earl of Lauderdale made a few remarks and the
subject dropped. taken in Her Majesty's ship Active with four gun-